

Senator Wool Vote Assailed, Offers to Quit

Gooding Makes Reply to Charge That Members Vote in Interest of Their Own Pocketbooks

Caraway Calls for An Official Inquiry

Wadsworth Blocks Move After Angry Debate, in Which Sheep Men Join

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Charges of insinuations that Senators who are personally interested in wool growing are dictating the wool schedule in the tariff bill aroused a storm in the Senate today. Senator Gooding, of Idaho, chairman of the Republican agricultural tariff bloc, heatedly offered to resign if he had violated any law by favoring high rates while admittedly being interested in a wool pool in the West.

The argument was precipitated by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, Democrat, who offered a resolution calling for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee into the question of whether any Senator is financially or professionally interested in anything in the pending tariff bill or the emergency tariff act.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, objected to introduction of the resolution, and for the time being, at least, blocked it. Nevertheless, there was a long and intense debate, and Senator Caraway expects to offer the resolution again.

"Wool Senators" Join in Debate

Sensors Stanfield, of Oregon; Bursum, of New Mexico, and Warren, of Wyoming, also known as "wool Senators," joined in the debate. Stanfield criticized the presentation of the resolution. All, however, insisted they did not object to its passage. Senator Warren called it a damn fool resolution. Senator Stanfield, who in his biography in the Congressional directory calls himself "America's largest producer of wool and mutton," sought to justify voting by Senators on matters affecting their own interests in a tariff bill. Senator Bursum, admitting he had sheep interests, charged the resolution to politics. Gooding, also admitting he was interested in sheep, angrily denounced Senator Caraway for presenting the resolution, but at the same time demanded an investigation and twice charged Gooding with guilt of any wrong conduct he would resign.

Senator Caraway scored in severe terms voting by Senators for legislation which would enrich themselves. He pointed out that the Senate had voted to impeach Judge Robert W. Archbold, of the United States Commerce Court, in 1913 because he was charged with having a personal interest in a case before him. He referred repeatedly to the fact the Senate would not permit courts or juries to be interested personally in the cases before them and to the fact Cabinet officers are required by law to divest themselves of financial interest in the things under their administration. He called on Senators to insist on the same standard for themselves which they set for others.

Caraway Predicts Later Quiz

While Senator Wadsworth blocked the resolution by his objection to-day, Senator Caraway said the Senate would be forced to investigate within a week if public sentiment demanded it.

It is the view of a number of Republican Senators that the action of Senator Wadsworth in preventing introduction of the resolution will stir up the flames and play into the hands of Senator Caraway and those who with him in seeking to compel an inquiry.

Senator Wadsworth, in explanation of his action, said:

"The whole business is ridiculous. If Senators' motives are to be assailed because of their votes on the tariff or any other bill that may affect the business in which they are engaged, we will find ourselves in the position where no man who has made a success in business can sit as a member of the United States Senate."

Senator Wadsworth has voted against the high rates in the wool schedule, but he has supported high rates on agricultural products such as wheat and other products in which a farmer, he is interested. He is said to feel that if the idea that a Senator should not vote for that in which he is interested is enforced too rigidly he would be barred from voting for numerous agricultural duties.

(Continued on page six)

Thousands at British 'No More War' Meetings

LONDON, July 29.—As a part of a "no more war" demonstration throughout the world thousands gathered to-day in Hyde Park and heard prominent members of the clergy, social workers and labor leaders speak against military strife. Processions from all parts of London converged in the park and assembled before twelve platforms.

A resolution against war was offered by the ex-service men. The same resolution is being proposed before a hundred similar demonstrations in towns and villages throughout England.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Hoover calls on governors to take charge of coal production in their own states, and regulate prices. Federal fuel administrator to direct interstate distribution, with special attention to railroads.

Storm breaks in tariff debate when Caraway asks investigation of charges that Senators personally interested in wool growing are framing wool duties. Gooding offers to resign. Wadsworth blocks action on Caraway resolution.

Hughes objects to Underwood's plan for all-American commission to settle American claims against Germany.

Roosevelt orders marines to oust oil squatters who are drilling in Teapot Dome naval reserve.

LOCAL

George A. Colgan, Smith supporter, ousted as Deputy Commissioner of Markets in favor of Hearst editor.

Strike leaders see failure of rail peace in Loree's telegram to Washington.

"No more war" parade leaves Broadway cold, save for a fist fight or two. Townspeople are wedding attendants at marriage of General Kneeland and Mrs. Johnson.

Governor Miller names commission to direct coal distribution and prevent shortage.

Restaurant men will name a Landis-Hays-Thomas to keep reformers at bay and get back wines and beer with meals.

Mathilde McCormick, off for Europe, still silent on wedding plans. Mayor takes The Tribune to task for critical editorial.

Experts divided on question of substitute for Brooklyn Bridge.

DOMESTIC

American consular agent's son, who was kidnapped by bandits, fights his way to freedom.

General peace of coal miners and operators still expected by Lewis. Indiana Governor takes steps to mine coal, appoints state distribution commission. Steel mills in Ohio hit by shortage.

FOREIGN

Irish Free State troops, attacked near Thurles, rout republican forces. Allied control of Germany means destruction of Berlin's sovereignty, Helfferich declares.

SPORTS

Giants lose to Pirates at Polo Grounds, 8 to 3.

Yankees defeat White Sox at Chicago, 6 to 2. Babe Ruth making his eighteenth home run of the season.

Robins defeat Cardinals at Ebbets Field, 9 to 2.

Dr. Clark wins Mount Vernon Handicap at Empire City.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory defeats Mrs. May Sutton Bundy in the final round of the New York State women's tennis championship singles.

William T. Tilden 23 and Vincent Richards defeat R. Norris Williams and Watson M. Washburn in doubles match at Crescent A. C.

Tar and Feather Rail Workers

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 29.—Dewey Batt, of Winchester, Va., and Walter Thompson, of Baltimore, track walkers of the Western Maryland Railway, were set upon by a party of masked men near Williamsport, Md., last night, badly beaten, stripped of their clothing and tarred and feathered.

Woman, 88, Fast 49 Days

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., July 29.—Mrs. Betty Coffey, eighty-eight, to-day ended upon her forty-ninth day of fasting. She is reported near death. Mrs. Coffey has refused to disclose the reason for her fast. She has frequently smoked her pipe and occasionally taken a drink of water or black coffee.

Marines Will Oust Reserve Oil Squatters

Roosevelt Orders Lejeune To Send Squad Led by Officer "of Discretion" to Clear Teapot Dome

Plea of Intruders For Delay Refused

Officials Decide They Already Have Had Ample Time to "Think It Over"

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt to-day ordered Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, to send one officer and three or four enlisted marines into the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve, Wyoming, at a place about forty miles from Casper, to eject oil squatters who have begun drilling for oil.

The Secretary said he issued his order on the basis of information forwarded to the Navy Department by the Interior Department some months ago of the presence of the squatters on the naval reserve and after warning had been given the squatters to vacate.

The head of the group of squatters, Secretary Roosevelt said, as late as to-day had notified the Navy Department that he would "like to think it over" before abandoning his drilling. Mr. Roosevelt added that after consultation with officers of the Interior Department he had decided that the time had passed for "thinking it over" and so issued his order to General Lejeune.

Asked as to the number of marines to be sent into the Teapot Dome reserve, Mr. Roosevelt said he had informed General Lejeune that he thought one officer "of discretion" and a handful of men would be sufficient to eject the squatters. The officer and his men, it was said at the Navy Department, probably would leave the marine barracks here for the reserve to-morrow or Monday.

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Buy Auto at 96 and Will Drive It Himself

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 29.—Benjamin F. Range, ninety-six years old, who lives with his daughter, Mrs. Emma Norton, of Haddam, has bought an automobile, and has taken out a driver's license. The license was obtained in Bath, Steuben County. When he went to be examined he was told that he is the oldest man who had ever applied for a license. Mr. Range is a veteran of the Civil War. He served in Company 1, 188th New York Volunteer, and saw service at Hatches Run, Saw Dust Port, Gravel River and Five Forks.

Fists Fly At "No More War" Parade

600, Mostly Women, Find Broadway Little Interested in Peace and Even Less in Speeches

Mr. Zero There, and Indians March, Too

Coney Bus Barker and Bishop Jones Vie While Blows Pass in Audience

The no-more-war parade, sponsored by various pacifist organizations, marched up Broadway from Union Square to Columbus Circle last night, leaving an eddy of a ripple behind it here and there, where spectators elected to settle the issue of peace or war with their fists, but otherwise finding Broadway apathetic.

There were about 600 marchers, most of them women. The parade was under the auspices of the Women's Peace Union of the Western Hemisphere, the Women's Peace Society, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Society of Friends and other organizations opposed to war.

It was to have started from Union Square at 7:30 o'clock, but was an hour late in getting under way. Street meetings were held in Times Square and at Columbus Circle, the largest audience being collected at the latter place. There were about 8,000 persons congregated about the speakers' platform.

Mrs. Villard at Head

Four mounted patrolmen in charge of a sergeant cleared the way for the marchers. At the head of the parade Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. J. Sergeant Gram rode in an automobile. The parade carried scores of banners, standards and transparencies inscribed with slogans for the defeat of war and the disarmament of the world.

One of the most picturesque figures in the parade was Major Morris Bornstein, custodian of the office of John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, who was in the uniform of a major of the United States Army. He was wearing a sword and a plumed helmet. He was also wearing a plumed helmet. He was also wearing a plumed helmet.

Several Indian followers of Ghandi were in line in native costume, the women with caste marks on their foreheads. At the very head of the parade marched three Italian musicians blowing lustily on what were discovered to be Egyptian trumpets. An Egyptian trumpet is like a trombone that has been stripped to the chassis.

Followers of the Baha'i movement also were among the marchers, one end of the banner proclaiming their identity being upheld by Urban Ladoux, "Baha'i" of the Baha'i movement.

Broadway Uninterested

Below Times Square Broadway took little interest in the passing pageant. The street meeting in the square attracted some attention, and spectators stood about three deep along the curb as the parade passed. Bishop Jones, whose resignation from the Missionary Province of Utah, was accepted in 1918 by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church following consideration of charges of disloyalty, was the principal speaker there.

Bishop Jones, who retained his title and half pay after the acceptance of his resignation, wore a light gray suit and spoke from the running board of a taxicab. He would have stood a better chance of making converts to peace if he had not pulled up right alongside of a Coney Island sightseeing bus.

The bus Barker proved to be a pretty strong competitor. Between the efforts of both of them the marchers were kept in line. Between the efforts of both of them the marchers were kept in line.

More interest was evinced in Columbus Circle, where the principal effort of the evening was made. Scott Nearing, one of the speakers, declared that the next great war would be between the United States and Great Britain.

Scrap Enlivens Show

This statement led a freckle-armed son of a girl to proclaim that the whole show was a piece of British propaganda. There was a bit of a scuffle between the freckle-armed opponent of Great Britain and a youth who was supposed to be a member of the Baha'i movement. There was a bit of a scuffle between the freckle-armed opponent of Great Britain and a youth who was supposed to be a member of the Baha'i movement.

There were various other set-toes along the line of march, but none of them of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the police. There did seem to be enough real interest to keep along Broadway to stir up a good fight.

Among the speakers were Norman Thomas, of "The Nation"; Prince Hop-

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Harcing May Compel States to Accept Terms; Stotes to Control Coal

Emergency Board's Plan Gives Governors Power Over Distribution; U. S. to Keep Roads Supplied

Foreign Shipping To Bunker Abroad

Localities Without Fuel Will Be Supplied Under Allocation System

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the Administration's coal rationing program outlined to-day by Secretary Hoover, chairman of the President's emergency fuel committee, governors of states are called upon to exercise complete authority over production and distribution within their states, and are directed to draft rules and regulations to control prices.

The Federal government, Mr. Hoover says in his message to the governors, will limit its activities to coal distribution entirely to interstate questions, except for railway coal, which will be handled directly from Washington. The producing coal mines of the country will be given first call on coal cars under the priority orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Spencer In Full Charge

Henry B. Spencer, national fuel controller, will have complete charge of the emergency coal distribution, and will endeavor in co-operation with the states to see that an equitable division of the nation's supply results.

The government's proposal contemplates seeing that the coal producing states shall supply non-producing states with a portion of their yield. He will have complete charge of the emergency coal distribution, and will endeavor in co-operation with the states to see that an equitable division of the nation's supply results.

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Governor Miller Names Board to Ration Coal

ALBANY, July 29.—Governor Miller took steps to-day to insure an adequate supply of coal for necessary industries, institutions and households in the event the shortage arising from the railroad and mine strikes becomes acute.

A commission headed by Leroy P. Harkness, Transit Commissioner, and including William A. Prendergast, chairman of the Public Service Commission; Eugene H. Outbridge, chairman of the Port of New York Authority; Delos W. Cook, State Fuel Commissioner during the war, and Attorney General Charles D. Newton, was appointed by the Governor.

The commission will have full direction of the distribution of fuel in the state. This step, it was said, becomes necessary as a result of the shrinking coal supply. Powers virtually the same as those conferred on the wartime fuel commission will be given the group during the strike emergency.

Rejection of His Plan by Executives Will Bring Prompt Use of "Mailed Fist," Advisers Insist

Executives Trying To Bluff Strikers

Propaganda of Dissent Expected to Sway Union in Seniority Settlement

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 29.—While President Harding was putting into written form his plan for ending the railroad shopmen's strike to-day developments indicated that the railroad executives are not satisfied with his proposal, and may reject it at their meeting in New York on Tuesday.

With this fear in their hearts some of the President's advisers have urged him to make the text of his compromise plan public, so that public sentiment may be enlisted in its behalf and perhaps force the railroad executives to agree to it.

One Road Defiant

Others among the President's advisers, however, have no fear as to the rail executives, despite to-day's developments, such as the announcement by W. R. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, that he would not restore strikers' seniority rights, and the telegrams sent by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, to the Senators from Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont, saying that the President had not taken the trouble to ascertain the position of the shopmen now on the pay roll of the railroads.

They believe the President can use the mailed fist on the railroad chiefs, and will do so if the rail owners do not accept his proposal. On the other hand, they think the propaganda being put out by the railroad executives to-day and up to the time of their official meeting will have an excellent effect in chastening the hearts of the strike leaders.

Their theory is that as soon as the executives have thrown a scare into the union officials, they will come to terms, and the union heads meanwhile will have been put into a frame of mind where they will be glad to get the compromise offered if it is finally accepted at the meeting of the railroad managers on Tuesday.

In short, some of the President's advisers think the rail executives, especially those who are in the coal business, are bluffing. If most of the coal mines are shut out, it should develop that they are bluffing, the President, they believe, can force them to back down much more easily than he could force the striking shopmen.

In the present strike situation, as it is viewed here, the railroad owners have considerably more courage than the coal operators. Having gone the limit in urging the coal miners to accept arbitration, they are now in an attempt to force the production and importation of enough coal to prevent real suffering this winter. For the time being it has concentrated on its job, instead of attempting to settle the strike.

Operators and Governors Lagging

So far from joining in wholeheartedly, the coal operators are sluggish in coming back, and so are the governors of most of the coal-producing states, with the result that the Federal government has been very active in an attempt to put backbones into both the operators and the governors. The move against the coal operators is the form of threatening to give them no coal whatever even for their water and light plants unless they get to producing within their own borders.

Meanwhile the government has been drafting a so-called compromise plan in the railroad shopmen's strike, which is, in fact, practically a surrender to the strikers. It provides that all strikers must be taken back at once, seniority over strike breakers. The only provision which is in the roads' favor is that the shopmen who remained loyal and remained on their jobs are put at the head of the list so far as seniority is concerned. The men who took the places at the urging of the railroad owners and under promises that their work would be permanent are placed at the foot of the seniority list, which would mean that at the first slack period they might be laid off.

And in this connection one of the Tammany leaders, who is an officeholder like practically all his colleagues, (Continued on page thirteen)

Bursting Auto Tire Sends Three to Death Off Bridge

TWO LEAP AND SWIM TO SHORE AFTER PLUNGE AT SOUTH NORWALK

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 29.—Three men were drowned here and two on a narrow road, escapes from death this morning when a light automobile skidded while crossing Wall Street bridge and crashed through the railing into the Norwalk River, thirty feet below. The two who were saved leaped from the car and swam ashore, but the other three were caught in the wreckage and were carried under the water.

Grapples were at work immediately after the accident and succeeded in bringing up the car, but failed to recover the bodies. It is believed they may have been washed down toward the Norwalk Harbor. It is reported that the bursting of a rear tire while the car was going at a high speed caused the machine to skid.

Those drowned were John Creagh, William Murray and William Parr, all of South Norwalk. Those saved were Nicholas Ricci and Willard Meeker.

23 Children Injured As Racing Trucks Crash

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Twenty-three children were injured and one woman killed instantly to-night at Thirty-fourth Street and Lancaster Avenue when two motor trucks collided returning from an outing of the John Chambers Sunday school. According to the police the drivers of the two trucks were racing when the accident occurred.

The dead woman, Rosa Lessio, 1634 South Tenth Street, lost her life when one truck fell over and smashed a taxi cab in which she was riding. The injured children were taken to Presbyterian Hospital.

Deputy Sheriff and Three Negroes Killed in Fight

Police Close Business Places in Macon Black Belt to Prevent Race Riot

MACON, Ga., July 29.—Deputy Sheriff Walter Byrd and three negroes were shot and instantly killed here to-night in a poolroom fight in the downtown district.

The casualties occurred after Deputy Byrd, Ralley and Jakes, the latter a negro, entered a negro hall. Firing became general when a negro was said to have shot Byrd in the back.

To prevent a possible race riot, police began closing business places in that block, most of which are operated by negroes.

The negro said to have shot Byrd was cornered near the river and all of the sheriff's deputies were rushed to the spot. A big crowd also gathered.

Now It's 'Ambulance Bug'

Man Who Turns in False Call Gets Thirty Days

FIREBUGS, who turn in alarms for the fun of hearing the clang of the siren, are common enough, the police say, but an "ambulance bug" is something entirely new. Mike Schneider, of 261 Second Street, was accused of being one in Essex Market Court yesterday.

Schneider, when arraigned before Magistrate Simpson, admitted that he had twice called out an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital just for the fun of hearing the ambulance gong and seeing the machine running.

Magistrate Simpson told Schneider that his case was one of the most outrageous he had ever heard, and to prove to Mike that he meant what he said he sent him to the workhouse for thirty days.

General Kneeland Weds Widow, Aged 72, After Five Days' Wait

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

DANBURY, Conn., July 29.—General Stillman F. Kneeland, seventy-seven years old, Civil War veteran, lawyer and poet, and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, wealthy widow of a world famous artist, were married in Banks Memorial Chapel of St. James's Episcopal Church here to-day by the Rev. John Dolby Skene. The couple departed this evening for a honeymoon in their country home in Pittsfield, Mass., purchased during a visit to that place a few days ago.

None of the relatives of General Kneeland or Mrs. Johnson was present at the ceremony. They were accompanied to the church by acquaintances made since they came here a week ago in quest of a marriage license and learned that notwithstanding their wish to be wedded at once they must wait five days for their license. Mrs. Sidney C. Rock, wife of a manufacturer, tendered the use of her car to convey the couple from their hotel to the church and was selected by Mrs. Johnson as her bridesmaid. Mr. Harry Green, hat manufacturer and a proprietor of the Hotel Green, attended the wedding. The bride, attired in a dark traveling costume, which included a fur neckpiece and fur-trimmed toque, had discarded for the time being the cane with which she has walked since she was injured by a fall a year ago. In the marriage license her age was given as seventy-one.

General and Mrs. Kneeland held an informal reception for their new acquaintances in the parish house adjoining the chapel after the wedding, and General Kneeland recited poems of his own composition, one to which he gave the title "Orchids," comparing his bride to a beautiful flower.

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Woodrow Wilson Thanks Man Who Rescued Negro

Ex-President Speaks as Native of Virginia in Case Where Mob Was Felled

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Former President Wilson, as an American citizen and a native of Virginia, has written Commonwealth Attorney Thomas H. Lyon, of Manassas, Va., it became known to-night, thanking him for the part he took recently in saving a negro, from a mob.

Harris shot and killed a law officer who was attempting to arrest him. Fearing that Harris would be lynched by the mob, Attorney Lyon induced his surrender by promises to protect him from violence. He put the negro in his automobile, and avoiding the mob placed him in jail at Alexandria, Va., from which he was later removed to Richmond.

The Tribune To-day

Part I—The news of the day. Four pages of sports.

Part II—Editorials and features. News of automobiles—p. 5. The Tribune radio—p. 6. Shipping and travel.

Part III—Real estate news. Financial and business. Home builders' page—p. 2.

Part IV—The news of the society. Notes from the resorts. The Tribune Institute—pp. 6-7. The Fashion page—p. 8.

The Greenbelt, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Just overnight from New York a comfortable sleeper dilly. Ample supplies drawn from surrounding country. Superb quality food. Perfect golf. Tennis, tennis, big swimming pool, moving picture and picture gallery. Bookings, The Plaza, N.Y.

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